

# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

NUMBER 15

## VICTOR MILL STARCH – The Weaver's Friend



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AT A TIME when the Government is asking for economy in leather, and old shoes are being gathered up for their leather, cotton mills are allowing oil to ruin thousands of dollars of fine skins on leather top rolls. DUREX TOP ROLL VARNISH would protect them.

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Better Spinning with Improved Product

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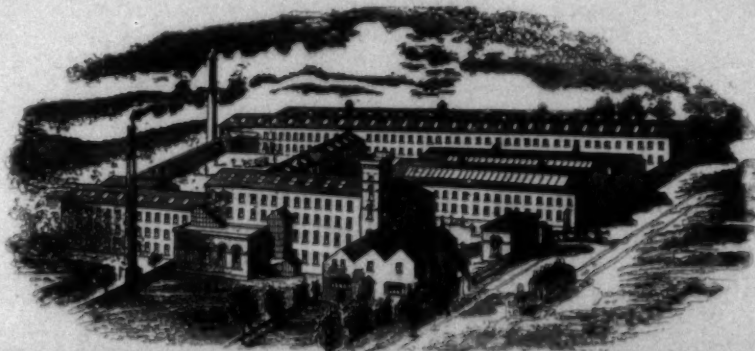
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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOLUME XVI.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

NUMBER 15

## LABOR, CAPITAL AND LIBERTY

Reprint Article by Henry Evans, President Fidelity-Phenix Fire Insurance Co.

Labor and capital are inseparable in private enterprise, and whatever affects or threatens one is bound to react upon the other.

Whatever serves to restrict the employment of private capital in private enterprise cannot but restrict the freedom and narrow the liberty of labor in choosing where it will be employed. Government, therefore, cannot control capital unless it meddles with labor. Labor and capital must rise or fall together, and if the Government dominates either one, it must also dominate the other.

For that reason, any encroachment of our Government upon the avenues of private capital should receive the careful attention of labor for its own protection. No American has protested against the United States taking over any activity essential to bringing the war to a victorious conclusion. But every tendency of this Government to retain its grasp upon these activities—no longer essential now that victory is won—or any tendency among bureaucratic subordinates to take advantage of reconstruction conditions with the result of unnecessarily hampering private enterprise, so that its freedom of action will be difficult or even impossible after the war, deserves the earnest discouragement of every individual.

The combined results of American industry and American labor have in less than a century and a half surpassed by far those of any other nation—and 94 per cent. of our national existence has been in times of peace. Any revolutionary changes of American standards of any kind should not be hastily enacted during a period of national stress except for the purpose of relieving that stress. For the permanent good of the country such changes should be left for normal times when the nation is free to give its best consideration to the matter.

Government operation and control progressed tremendously during our nineteen months in the World War. Our shipping, railroads, telegraphs and telephones, express, and to a large extent our supplies of food, clothing and other vital materials, have been rigidly controlled by the Administration.

The more avenues of capital that are controlled by the Government, the more nearly Government comes

to control the avenues of labor. Labor would protest if Government undertook to designate where labor might freely seek employment.

What difference is there in principle if Government is able to designate the avenues where labor may not freely be employed? The distinction would seem to be merely that the first step is an open and avowed autocracy, commanding labor what to do; the second is an insidious, but none the less autocratic bureaucracy, which tells labor what it may not do and which gradually extends until its control over the individual's freedom has become so complete that the distinction becomes to all intents and purposes lost.

Bureaucracy can be little other than a less efficient and entirely impersonal autocracy—an anonymous committee in lieu of an ordained ruler of "divine" birthright. Autocracy's one aim is to enslave the people for the perpetual glory of a thorough bureaucracy can be only to restrict the freedom of the people for the perpetuation of the party in power, or at best of that party's theories. As far as the people are concerned it would make little difference to them by which name the Government called itself—freedom is freedom and any inroad upon it departs from the path of democracy.

Unless labor is well controlled autocracy is minus its right hand and bureaucracy's spine is paralyzed. Such a form of government must always know where its labor is at a given time and must know exactly what is labor is fit to do in the event of an always possible emergency. Therefore, both autocracy and bureaucracy must, for their own self-interest, tie labor down as tightly as possible, label it permanently and check its freedom to progress. Otherwise, it cannot keep tab on what its labor can do, which would mean that when the emergency did come such a government could not rely on that branch of industry; and that would mean the end of that government.

Social insurance is one of the first forms of bait held out to distract labor's eyes from the chains behind the persuader's back. Social insurance will pension labor in its old age, will insure labor's life, will guard its health, will treat its accidents and look after the well-being of labor's children. The business of

insurance has been somewhat entered upon by our Government already, and indications are not lacking that the necessary insurance business so far undertaken is in some quarters evidently intended as an entering wedge for Government assumption of many lines of private insurance.

There is no particular reason why Government can operate insurance fire, life, accident and health, or any other branch—any better or any cheaper than private enterprise can. Any government form of insurance is bound to be more restricted and less suited to the individual case than private insurance. Any lessening of expense that government may be able to show would not be actual. It would only mean that government expenses would not be charged necessarily against its insurance bureaus, but would be paid out of general taxation, of which labor pays its own great and proportionate share. But when capital is controlled by government labor will pay all the taxes, and taxes can be made to cover a multitude of expenses that do not openly appear.

For these reasons, it would appear that labor can well afford to keep a keen eye upon all government encroachment upon the free, private choice of both labor and capital.

There is a respected old saw to the effect that it is unwise to put all your eggs in one basket.

There is a different version of this saw to the effect that it may be well to put your eggs in one basket and then watch that basket. Every egg that the American people allow its Government to collect means that much more watching by the American people. During the war Americans could afford to put their eggs all together and then watch the basket unceasingly. But now the war is over everything should be left free to return these eggs to the nests from which they came.

To give a government too much power can only do one of two things—either create a perpetual emergency, requiring all men to keep jealous watch upon their leaders, or else require a virtual surrender of the freedom of the people, a waiver of that liberty which Americans have always cherished above all else.

Those who see in federal ownership a ready-made panacea for all the ills mankind is heir to, will seek

to perpetuate and to entrench the principle of governmental control. In times of more or less national unrest and readjustment, such as are bound to follow any emergency of the scale of the late world war, men are very prone to be misled by appearances, to follow the leadership of the more active element—no matter how small the minority—so long as there is action that seems to be going somewhere.

Unless a wrong step be taken, it is the part of wisdom for thoughtful men to be alert and on guard, in defence of their rightful freedom. Action in opposing wrong is as needful as action in doing right. Without action, nothing is accomplished.

One inescapable truth must not be lost sight of: Americans have unquestioningly pooled their freedom in the common emergency. They have yielded to their leaders whatever was asked of them for the purpose of bringing victory to the nation. The emergency now is past. There must be no blinking the fact that concessions granted to combat an evil may themselves serve to create evil under changed conditions; that powers given today for trustworthy hands to use in a great purpose may tomorrow fall into the possession of unrighteous men, when no stern common cause exists to force the choice of the upright.

Americans have given freely of their property and their freedom that victory might be won in the name of world liberty. Is it not just to require that what we give—no more in the way of property and surely no less in the way of our freedom—be returned to us now that the victory is ours?

Little Billy had been given \$10 on his fourth birthday by his grandmother. He was taken to the bank while it was deposited for him—the clerk giving him the usual bank book, in which he entered, "By cash, \$10.00." The next time Billy saw his grandmother he said: "My, grandma! I was certainly surprised that you gave me such a lot of money for my birthday—and so was the man at the bank, because he wrote in my book 'By gosh, \$10.00.'"

Some one said that wealth does not beget contentment. We are positive that poverty doesn't. And there you are!



### The Paper Yarn Industry in Germany.

The use of paper yarn has been largely extended during the past half year. The importance of the industry may be judged by the increased production now amounting to about 88,000,000 pounds a year. Throughout the spring and partly also in the summer the employment of the spinning mills was not wholly satisfactory, but the conditions have since improved. Army orders have increased in volume, and further large orders are expected. Civilian demand for yarn of all numbers has increased largely since the fees for the release of the wares have been reduced. The opposition of the public to manufactures of paper yarn which has been quite noticeable of late has been due chiefly to the exaggerated statements concerning the possibilities of the paper yarn and its range of utility which have given rise to unwarranted hopes.

The manufacturing processes are constantly being improved, and as the matters stand now, paper yarn can be used successfully in the manufacture of various fabrics and garments, excepting only body linen and the better sorts of outside garments. Workingmen's clothes, bed and table linen, curtains, sail cloth, imitation leather, and many other articles of good quality can now be made. With proper handling these products will give satisfactory results. As the genuine articles are at present scarce, the public is really compelled to make use of these paper wares and will get along with them

the better, as considerable success has been achieved in making them both usable and durable.

In many fabrics the paper yarn is combined with wool, shoddy, cotton waste, etc., and the supply of fabrics for the clothing industry is thus enlarged. It is not to be supposed that all these articles will disappear immediately upon the return of peace. The demand for them will continue undiminished for some time, and some of them may retain their place in the market permanently.

The weaving mills are now likewise more active. Army orders, as well as civilian purchases, have been more frequent, and the auxiliary industries, including paper cutting and the fitting of paper fabrics, are better employed.

The use of paper yarn for sewing thread is also increasing, owing chiefly to the scarcity of cotton and linen thread. The preparation, twisting, etc., have been improved to such an extent that the paper threads are strong and durable enough to be used in the manufacture of coarse clothing and sacks. The Army Administration has placed large orders for paper sewing thread. Thread of the very fine numbers can not as yet be manufactured of paper yarn.—Commerce Reports.

#### Wants Cotton Exchanges Closed.

Agitation has been started to have the cotton exchanges of the country closed, unless they are so regulated as to keep spots and futures on

proper parity. The following is the position of D. R. Coker, leading farmer of the State, in a telegram to Governor Manning, who is chairman of the cotton holding movement, Mr. Coker also having taken the matter up with Secretary Houston of the Department of Agriculture:

"I am in favor of closing cotton exchanges permanently unless they are so regulated as to keep spots and futures on proper parity, thus affording an actual market for both buyers and sellers. I believe if proper parity were restored and guaranteed, so that Southern interests would have confidence in exchanges, the situation would quickly correct itself by Southern buying of contracts. I believe the bureau of markets has this power to force this parity by forcing Southern markets to quote correct difference on lower grades. I believe properly regulated exchanges necessary to satisfactory conduct of cotton business, but no exchanges would be preferable to present chaotic condition. I am in favor of shutting out low grades from delivery and making deliveries on contract at Southern markets. Am wiring Houston."

The agitation is part of the effort of the committee of 15 recently appointed to direct the holding movement in South Carolina for 35 cents, basis middling. A. C. Summers, commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries, is following up the agitation to hold in other cotton States. Some of these are organizing as are the farmers in

South Carolina. The following has been received from Fred W. Austin, commissioner of agriculture in Texas:

"Pushing cotton holding movement for 35 cents. Have organized 2,500 farmers' institutes. Field force going every day, and report strong holding movement. Texas will do its best. Let us co-operate closer than ever before."

Governor Hobby of Texas telegraphs: "I am advised that farmers and business men of the State are holding cotton. Bankers are optimistic and are aiding them to hold."

The commissioner of agriculture in Arkansas is conducting a holding movement through the press with very satisfactory results. The farmers are holding, he says.

The legislature of Florida has passed a joint resolution, asking Charles J. Brand to make permanent order, prohibiting further importation of cotton from Egypt, and memorialized banks to make loans to farmers through federal reserve system and allied banks.—Columbia (S. C.) State.

#### Busy All Right.

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men. "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye plaze, sir," was the answer, "O'im coasting."



Parks-Cramer Automatic Temperature and Humidity Regulator

## Buying Humidity Scientifically

You who have been buying humidifying apparatus during the past twenty-five or thirty years have not been buying on a scientific basis—not always on a common sense basis.

Sometimes you have bought what some rule of thumb indicated you might possibly need.

With the best of three standard kinds of equipment between the covers of our data books, our engineers approach

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They want you to have the best kind of humidifying apparatus—the one best fitted to your problem and your conditions.

They want you to have it because they know that "the house" wants you to have it. They know that we will not knowingly sell a humidifier equipment that is not scientifically right.

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"Monarch" Leather Belting is made of firm-fibred leather, cut from the choicest hides of young cattle, tanned, curried and treated by methods which impart to it the fullest strength and quality.

For that reason "Monarch" delivers the maximum service under the most severe conditions. It does not take long to demonstrate that either.

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## LEATHER BELTING

A complete stock of "Monarch" Leather Belting carried at our Southern Branch, 617 Pendleton Street, Greenville, S. C.

**THE BRADFORD BELTING COMPANY**

200 WALNUT ST. CINCINNATI, O.





### Cotton Mills Made Fine Contribution to Great United War Work Drive.

The following is the report of J. David Woodside, chairman of committees for cotton mill villages at Greenville, said to be one of the fullest and best reports ever made in a campaign of this sort:

Nov. 20, 1918.

Mr. W. P. Conyers, County Chairman, United War Work Campaign, Greenville, S. C.

Dear Sir:

As general chairman of the committees for the cotton mill villages at Greenville, I have the pleasure of making the following report:

Amount subscribed by the mill company—American Spinning, \$1,000; Bleachery, \$600; Monaghan, \$1,200; Poe, \$1,400; Woodside, \$2,200; Brandon, \$1,720; Poinsett, \$550; Mills, \$620; Judson, \$1,050; Camperdown, \$300; total, \$10,640.

Amount subscribed by office force, operatives and other citizens of the mill village—American Spinning, \$734.56; Bleachery, \$162.20; Monaghan, \$2,250.30; Poe, \$1,661.10; Woodside, \$1,632.04; Brandon, \$1,639.80; Poinsett, \$277.20; Dunnean, \$805.35; Mills, \$349.60; Judson, \$175.21; Camperdown, \$307.75; total, \$10,004.11.

Total amount of subscriptions—American Spinning Co., \$1,743.56; Bleachery, \$762.20; Monaghan, \$3,450.30; Poe, \$3,061.10; Woodside, \$3,832.04; Brandon, \$3,359.80; Poinsett, \$827.20; Dunnean, \$805.35; Mills, \$969.60; Judson, \$1,225.21; Camperdown, \$607.75; total, \$20,644.11.

Of the above amount, the colored people subscribed—American Spin-

ning, \$27.60; Bleachery, \$12.40; Monaghan, \$50.25; Poe, \$22.00; Woodside, \$8.50; Brandon, \$54; Poinsett, \$23.75; Dunnean, \$19.20; Judson, \$26.97; Camperdown, \$13; total \$257.67.

Of the above amount, there has already been reported through other committees—American Spinning, \$1,125; Bleachery, \$600; Monaghan, \$2,307.25; Poe, \$1,400; Woodside, \$2,800; Brandon, \$2,320; Poinsett, \$550; Dunnean, \$34; Mills, \$620; Judson, \$1,050; Camperdown, \$300.

We understand that the respective mills will see that the collections are made and remitted by December 15th, to the treasurer of the United War Work fund, Greenville, S. C.

The members of the committees are pleased that they have had the privilege of serving in this patriotic work and for the hearty co-operation of you and J. M. Holmes they desire to express their sincere appreciation, and for their success, they wish the thanks to go to the generous and sympathetic subscribers, many of whom are making real sacrifices to assist "our boys" thus in a small way expressing their gratitude.

While the members of our committees claim no credit for the direct subscriptions shown above by the mill companies, amounting to \$10,640, they desire to call your attention to the fact that these items added to the amount of the individual subscriptions \$10,004.11, make a total of over \$20,000. This, together with the subscriptions from the other cotton mills and their people in Greenville county, amounting to

a few thousand dollars additional (which were handled by other committees) makes, we think, a creditable showing; especially do we think so when we take into consideration the amount subscribed by these people in the Red Cross, War Savings Stamps and Liberty Bond campaigns.

The "One Hundred Per Cent Employees Honor Emblems" were won by Poinsett Mills, Monaghan Mills, Dunnean Mills.

The other mills did not reach the 100 per cent figure, but all made excellent records, standing in order as follows:

Woodside Cotton Mills, F. W. Poe Mfg. Co., Mills Mfg. Co., Brandon Mills, American Spinning Co., Union Bleaching & Finishing Co., Camperdown Mills, Judson Mills.

Camperdown would have ranked higher but for the fact that many of their people subscribed through some of the city committees. Judson Mill report is not quite completed. Many of the colored people working in these villages subscribed through other committees.

The percentage of subscribers of the total number of names appearing upon the cotton mill pay rolls, I am told has never in this community been equalled; in fact, has never been closely approached. For this record, we are of course pleased. It shows what type of people we have in these cotton mill communities. They have borne and are bearing nobly their part in the struggle for civilization.

Respectfully submitted,  
J. David Woodside,

Chairman of Committees for Cotton Mill Villages at Greenville.

The committees are:

American Spinning Co.—H. M. Pickett and Miss Malita Wilson.

Union Bleachery—Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Allen.

Monaghan Mills—W. L. Bruce and Miss Gladys Pearce.

F. W. Poe Mfg. Co.—Rev. J. N. Wrenn and Miss Gladys Gregory.

Woodside Cotton Mills—M. O. Alexander and Miss Mary Jenkins.

Brandon Mill—Rev. J. N. Wrenn and Miss Jessie Garlington.

Poinsett Mills—O. C. Williams and Miss Bessie McKinney.

Dunnean Mills—David McAlister and Mrs. Wm. Gilmore.

Mills Mfg. Co.—W. R. Owens and Miss Janie Smith.

Judson Mills—J. A. Jackson and Jerry Francis.

Camperdown Mills—H. O. Ariail.

### Not Lost Time.

"It's fierce to be laid up like this, doctor," said Alice after the automobile accident.

"Here I can't do any war work for the Red Cross or anything else."

"Oh, yes, my child," said the doctor as he cautiously reached for his hat, "don't forget that your bones are knitting."

### Divided by Subtraction.

Belle: Time separates the best of friends.

Jack: Yes; eleven years ago we were nineteen together; now you are twenty-four and I am thirty.



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## No Added Expense To Install Chapman Type Ball Bearings

Many manufacturers, having learned the advantages and saving of ball bearings over babbitted and roller bearings for lineshafting, wish to equip their shop with ball bearings, but hesitate to do so on account of the expense and delay entailed.

Chapman Type Ball Bearings are designed to fit any standard make of hanger frame. To install them the babbitted bearing is removed and the Chapman installed in the same hanger, thereby saving the cost of new hanger frames, with attendant delays and shutdowns.

Chapman Type Ball Bearings are entirely drip proof and dust proof. They will not run hot. They are substantially built with a large factor of safety insuring long life under the most severe conditions.

The fact of the matter is:

You are paying for Chapman Type Ball Bearings, why not get the benefit?

Catalog No. 3-S will prove interesting—send for it.

## TRANSMISSION BALL BEARING CO., Inc.

1050 Military Road, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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## DU PONT AMERICAN INDUSTRIES



## What The Ending Of The War Means To Our Industry

For more than four years the manufacturing powers of our industries have been almost entirely absorbed in meeting the demand for munitions of war.

As the world's largest manufacturers of explosives our responsibilities have been great—how great may be judged when it is known that since the outbreak of the war—a war in which the quantity of men, munitions and equipment employed, staggers the imagination—we have been the principal source of explosives not only for this country but for our allies.

When the ending of the war that task is done. From now on our entire resources—men capital and manufacturing facilities—will be devoted to the making of munitions of peace—to the greater task of winning for America's industries a foremost place in the world re-construction era that is now beginning.

In our dyestuffs industry, the release of labor from our munitions plants, the availability of trained men in the closely allied explosives industry, hitherto unavailable supplies of crudes and intermediates and the possibility of needed extensions in our plant facilities, assure from now on rapid and satisfactory development.

### Du Pont Dyestuffs Works

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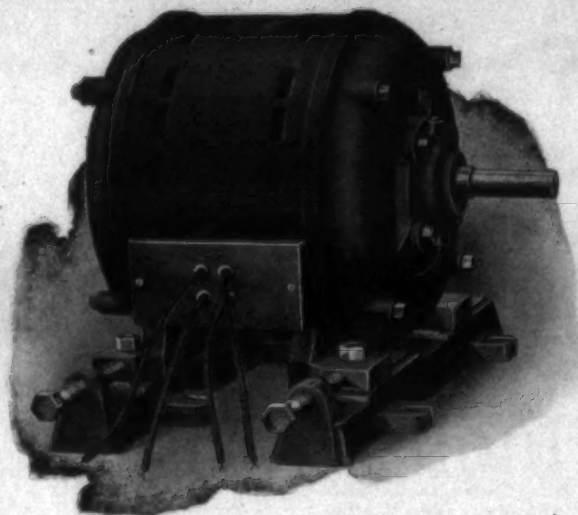
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Du Pont Fabricoid Co., Wilmington, Delaware, Leather Substitutes  
Du Pont Chemical Works, New York, N. Y., Pyroxylin and Coal Tar Chemicals  
Harrison Works, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Paints, Pigments, Acids and Chemicals  
The Arlington Works, 725 Broadway, New York, N. Y., Ivory Pyralin and Cleanable Collars

DU PONT



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## Two and Three Phase Induction Motors

will reduce your motor maintenance to a minimum, because they have overcome the three weakest points in motor design: Bearings, Insulation and Rotor Construction.

Let our Representative tell you how we have done this

**Howell Electric Motors Company**

GENERAL OFFICES AND FACTORY

**HOWELL, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.**

J. R. PURSER, Southern Representative, Charlotte, N. C.

### The Leading Shipbuilding Nation.

The United States is now the leading shipbuilding nation of the world, having risen from a poor third among shipbuilding countries prior to the war to the place of honor formerly held by Great Britain. It now has more ships under construction, more shipyards, more shipways and more shipworkers than any other power.

Under present plans, more than two-thirds of the tonnage which has been sunk by submarines since the beginning of the war will be replaced by American shipyards before the end of 1919. At that time the Emergency Fleet Corporation will have completed and delivered 2,595 new steamships, 237 tugs and 136 barges to take the place of the 4,000 steamships which have been sent to the bottom by German undersea pirates. Of this number 2,034 will be steel vessels, 888 wooden vessels and 42 concrete vessels.

During the period from August, 1917, to September, 1918, a period of 13 months, 574 vessels of 3,017,238 deadweight tons were launched in American shipyards. The full significance of this achievement can be grasped when it is known that the greatest number of vessels of over 1,500 deadweight tons ever launched in a single year in our shipyards was 38 in 1916 and that the tonnage above given represents four times the tonnage of all vessels of over 1,500 deadweight tons built in this country during any four-year period before the war.

Even under the most favorable conditions this would be a record of achievement to be proud of, but when we consider the handicaps and obstacles to be removed and surmounted before actual shipbuilding

operations could be given proper sway it becomes nothing short of wonderful. As an industrial accomplishment, it has never been equaled by any other nation and is another fitting rejoinder to the German charge of American inefficiency.

### Builds Cotton Mills.

Spartanburg, S. C.—A modern cotton mill to cost \$150,000 or \$200,000 will be erected shortly at the Textile Industrial Institute, funds for the plant already being subscribed. It is expected that enough money will soon be in hand to begin the erection of the plant.

The mills of this county have been asked to contribute \$50,000 and they have already subscribed \$37,000 of this amount. It is expected that the remainder will shortly be secured from this source. The remainder of the necessary amount will be secured by subscriptions from individuals throughout the country. In this mill it is intended to teach the students of the institution modern methods of mill management and operation.

### All kinds of MILL BRUSHES



**MASON BRUSH WORKS**  
Worcester, Mass.

### TRY "FIBRELAY" SIZING COMPOUND

and eliminate your sizing troubles. Especially recommended where warp stop motions are used.

**HAWLEY'S LABORATORIES, Inc**

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



### T. C. ENTWISTLE COMPANY

Established 1886—Incorporated 1901

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Here is the solution of your starch problems, both now, under the present trying starch situation and in normal times.

The solution which means efficiency that will help reduce operating expense and increase output. This efficiency is necessary to better meet changing trade conditions.

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Our knowledge of the starch business co-ordinated with your knowledge of the textile business and the absolute needs of your mill will produce wonderful results.

## Douglas Textile Starch

The Douglas Company has perfected a standardized line of mill starches unvarying in quality and texture.

These starches are absolutely free from gelatinized particles, crustings or other foreign substances. Each is 100% pure.

We can supply from stock, all grades of modified starches, alkali thick cooking starches and all regular grades of neutral starches.

---

Other mills are now profiting by our expert and specialized service. You should at least learn what we offer.

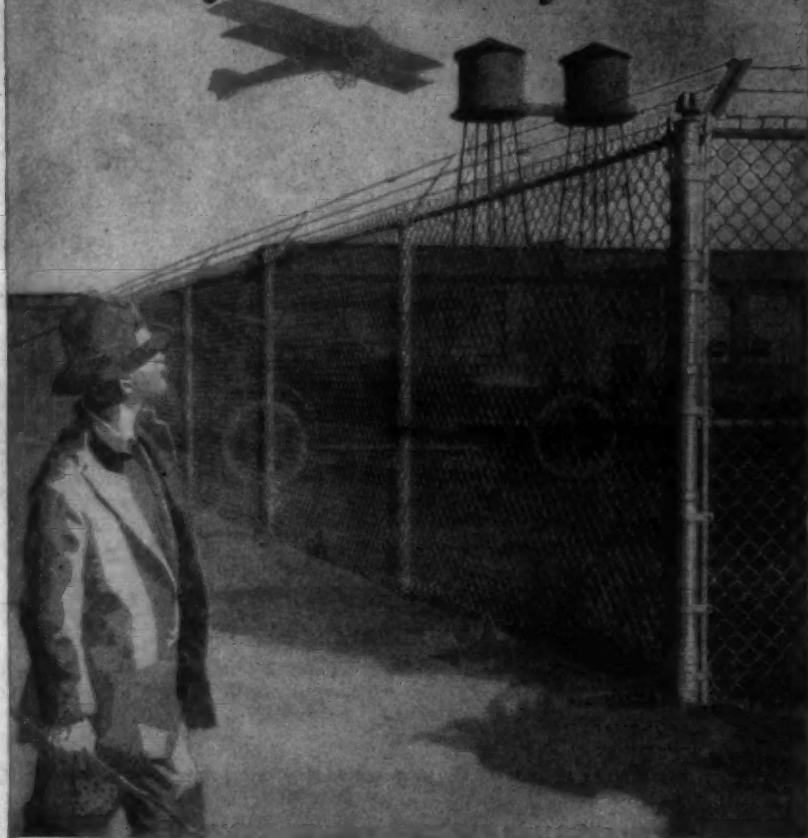
A call from one of our experts does not put you under any obligations whatever. Appoint the time for a conference NOW.

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MANUFACTURERS OF CORN PRODUCTS

Southern Office—Ira L. Griffin, Manager—409-411 Masonic Temple, Greenville, S. C.



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Flying is the only safe and sure way of getting over an Anchor Post Fence. That's why these Fences are so undesirable to the undesirable element. That's why the "hard character" that is looking for the "easy opportunity" passes up the plant that is protected by an

### ANCHOR POST FENCE of Chain Link Woven Steel

Too high to scale, too smooth to climb, too strong to break down, this fence provides the most efficient form of protection against trespassers.

The initial cost is about the same as a board fence but its long life, freedom from upkeep and proof against fire make an Anchor Post Fence a real economy.

Installation need not worry you. We maintain a large force of experienced erectors regarding which one of our customers writes: "We do not recall having had any work done for us before, either in the line of fencing or anything else, that was so entirely satisfactory."

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#### German Textile Substitutes.

On August 22 the third German Fiber Exposition was opened at Leipzig. The first had been held at Berlin and the second at Dusseldorf. The following account of the exhibition is taken from the Berliner Borsen-Zeitung:

The third exhibition surpasses the preceding ones in the wealth of its exhibits, presenting, as it does, the latest achievements of the substitute fiber industry, and particularly the cellulon products. (Cellulon and staple fiber were discussed in Commerce Reports for September 23 and 25, 1918.) As distinct from the Berlin and Dusseldorf expositions, numerous Saxon firms are represented among the 400 exhibitors.

In the handsome exposition building, erected in the Königsplatz at a cost of 400,000 marks, the visitor is at once attracted by the stately group of exhibits of the Deutsche Papiergarngesellschaft m. b. H., of Berlin. The company exhibits a complex of yarns and cloth of spun paper, and cloths woven of flax, hemp, wool, cotton, and silk fibers mixed with paper yarn, and also ready-made articles of these materials. The exhibit presents a distinct picture of what is being done by the fiber industry.

The greatest attraction of the exposition is, however, the pavilion of the firm Textilose-Werke und Kunstweberei Claviez Akt.-Ges., of Adorf in Vogtland (Saxony). The general manager of this company, Commercial Councilor Claviez, is known as a pioneer of the substitute-fiber industry, having made the first successful experiments with paper spinning 20 years ago. The practical utility of the textile substitutes is shown here in the exhibit of men's and women's clothing, including firemen's uniforms, which have been regularly made and worn for years.

Interesting group exhibits are shown by the Kriegs-Flachs-Gesellschaft m. b. H., of Berlin; the Deutsche Hanfbau-Gesellschaft m. b. H., of Landsberg on the Warthe; the Hartmann concern, the Westdeutsche Papier-Union, Textil Union, Vereinigte Textilwerke (the last four firms have a joint exhibit); the Gruschwitz Textilwerke Akt.-Ges., of Neusatz on the Oder; the Oppener Textilwerk G. m. b. H., of Berlin-Oppeln; the Geraer Jute-Spinnerei und Weberei Akt.-Ges., of Triebes; the Verband Sachsisch-Thüringischer Webereien e. V., of Leipzig.

Besides cloth of textilose and cellulon, the exhibits included also products of various fiber plants, such as cat-tail (Typha), some turf plants, the cotton grass (Eriophorum), and the broom (Genista), and of certain animal fibers, particularly the hair of the Angora rabbit. Of special interest was the demonstration of the work of spinning machines.

The Leipzig exposition of textile fibers presents an instructive picture of the achievements of science and industry in the search for textile materials.

Notwithstanding the claims made by enthusiastic public men in Germany that a definite substitute has

been found for cotton and wool, there is still a great deal of skepticism in the country. The Frankfurter Zeitung of August 27 considers the outlook as gloomy and thus criticizes the over-optimistic utterances of public men:

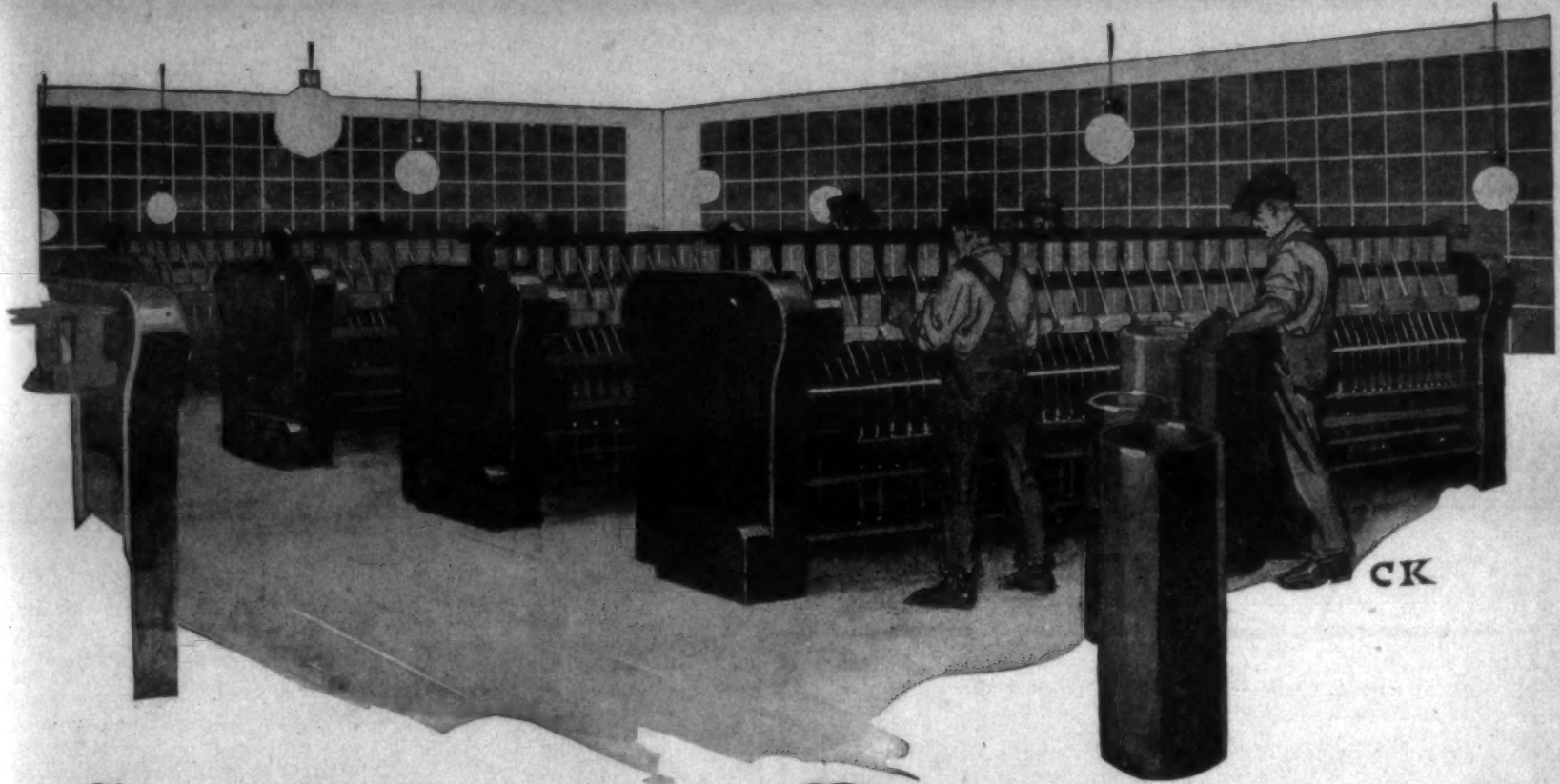
Many of our public men have made use of highly optimistic expressions in speeches concerning the possibility of supplying the population with textile fabrics in the future. Among the people who have been long suffering from a scarcity of fabrics of all kinds a hope was thus aroused that their sufferings would either be ended or at least substantially relieved. On the other hand, those optimistic expressions have led to an enormous advance in the price of stocks and shares on the exchange. Prices went up by leaps and bounds, the upward tendency not being limited to the shares and securities of the companies manufacturing chiefly the "staple fiber"; the shares of other wool-carding and spinning companies rose also as it was expected that the mills would be more fully employed.

The optimistic expressions have since been questioned by many, and Herr Beutler has seen fit to defend his position. In a new communication he confirms all his previous utterances in general, but adds: "That the industry of the staple fiber, now still in the first stage of development, will need considerable time before it can satisfy all the needs of the civilian population is self-evident to all those who know the conditions prevailing in the textile industry during the war and who take into consideration the fact that fibers are not the only material needed in this manufacture, but also machinery, coal, and chemicals."

The quantity of production depends, in the first place, on the availability of the auxiliary materials. We know that chemicals of many sorts are necessary for the preparation of wood fibers, no matter what method of manufacture is pursued. These chemicals are not available in unlimited quantities, so that continuous, uninterrupted production is not possible. And that is the cardinal point of staple-fiber production which sets a limit to manufacture which we can not pass. The supply of wood plays only a secondary part. Any patent or license difficulties do not come into the question at all. None of the large factories producing staple fiber would hesitate, if it were really possible to increase production, to license other factories to use its patents, and if it did, means would be found to compel licensing. As far as the supplying of the civilian population with staple-fiber cloth is concerned, the situation is still such that the quantities produced must first be used to satisfy the demand of the army. That demand is naturally very large, so that for the present it can not be expected that any considerable quantities will be left for the use of the civilian population.

What the future may bring, whether or not the substitute fiber will withstand the competition of the natural product, and what the prices will be, can not now be estimated. (Continued on Page 25.)





# Increasing Production by Standardizing Upkeep

Costs must be kept down, overhead reduced, accidents avoided, working conditions improved, output increased.

Production has become a matter of men. The workers efficiency is inseparable from factory upkeep. Workers work best in factories that are kept best. Factories using Sherwin-Williams Standardized Up-Keep prove this.

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  - a. Metalastic
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12. Fence and Rough Building Paints
13. Concrete and Cement Paint
14. Concrete Floor Paint
15. Sash and Door Paint
16. Old Dutch Process White Lead
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18. Utility Varnishes
19. Wood Preservation
20. Composition Roof and Metal Paints

Each for its purpose is best



## Another Reason for Using the Morehead Back-to-Boiler System



Heat units are more valuable, more precious these days than ever in the history of the world.

The poorer grades of fuel that manufacturers are obliged to use are sadly deficient in heat units—making it absolutely necessary, from both business and patriotic standpoints, to conserve and make the most of the heat units for which such a high price has been paid.

The Morehead Back-to-Boiler System makes possible complete utilization of heat units because it returns condensation—ready to burst into steam—direct and instantaneously to the boiler. Less heat units are required to convert this condensation into live steam and a great saving in fuel—frequently as much as 25 per cent.—results.

### Morehead Back to Boiler SYSTEM

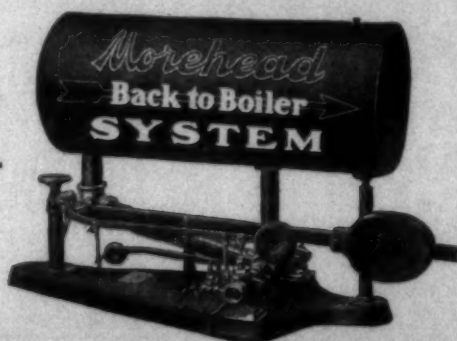
The Morehead System makes sluggish circulation impossible. It increases production and enables all steam heated machinery to be operated to full capacity.

Because the Morehead System keeps lines clear of condensation—the steam always heats to a maximum degree every inch of pipe surface.

Let us send you our catalog. Let us refer you to plants—similar to your own, and in your own locality—where the Morehead System will frankly explain what results you may expect from the Morehead System.

## Morehead Manufacturing Co.

DEPARTMENT T. B.  
DETROIT, Michigan, U. S. A.



### Fight German Dye Methods.

Steps to prevent a return of certain illegal practices which existed in the dye industry before the war as a result of methods for which German concerns were responsible were taken at a meeting of the American Dye Stuff Manufacturers Association. Plainly put, American dye makers want to prevent the system of bribing which was in vogue and to which German concerns resorted in order to foster the market for their products in this country.

That this is a very important problem was evident from the tone of the discussion at the meeting of the Association which has already embarked on a campaign to stabilize a fight against any decline felt that something definite should be done to prevent the Germans from plying their illegal trade after the return of peace.

Although it has not been generally known, German agents in this country were in the habit of making "deals" with domestic dyers looking to the use of German dyes. Dye makers here were given a "rake-off," if they purchased German-made dyes, and those connected with dyeing factories in the United States urged the use of certain—these dyes usually being of German manufacture. Those who insisted on the use of German dyes were usually on terms of the most friendly co-operation with German agents, for they invariably received handsome pay for their good offices in using the German dyes.

It was pointed out that there will naturally be considerable competition after the peace treaty has been signed, and the Germans may be depended on to resort to their old tricks, which will not stop at bribery, according to those in a position to know, and there is bound to arise much danger in the welfare of the dye industry in this country which is developing and can reach a pre-eminent position if it is given the proper protection.

It is believed that the German concerns, and by this is meant the majority of them, gained a foothold in this country originally through methods that would hardly be considered ethical in business circles. Representatives were sent over here who were adepts at the diplomatic art, and who knew how to ingratiate themselves with dye makers in this country. Once they had gained a foothold, they managed to fasten their grip, not hesitating to use money where they thought it would do the most good.

These conditions were generally known in the dye industry, and, of course, an effort was made to combat them. But it was a difficult proposition, because the salesmen were working in conjunction with German representatives, which was quite natural, because it meant more commissions. These salesmen induced more dyers to insist that only certain dyes could be used to bring about certain results, and the consumers who sought to have their products dyed were informed that German dyes would meet the requirements, and German dyes only.

The time is therefore ripe, ac-

cording to members of the dye industry, to put a stop to any attempts to force German-made dyestuffs into this country. It is felt that only through a concerted effort on the part of the dye manufacturers can this be successfully accomplished, and the first step of the dye manufacturers will be to exact a pledge from American dye men not to do business with concerns which are even suspected of having dealings with German representatives and conducting their business along the lines that have been suggested in the foregoing.

Many dye men have already made this pledge, and the American Dye Stuff Manufacturers' Association means to get in touch with every dye manufacturer and to familiarize him with the facts concerning the situation and put him on his guard against the insidious efforts of the German agents.

### The World's Vital Problem—The Question of Ships.

Walter Scott Meriwether, of the United States Shipping Board, in DuPont Magazine.)

Not only is the United States Shipping Board planning for a "bridge of ships" to span the Atlantic, but it is instituting a system of ocean transportation along the various sea lanes which already surpasses all standards which had existed previous to the war.

There is now under the control of the Shipping Board a fleet which numbers upwards of 1,500 vessels. Two of these ships are now doing the work that required three in pre-war days. This increase in service has been obtained through curtailment of the time spent in port, more direct routing, unification of cargoes and the adoption of what may be described as a marine skip-stop system.

Plus the 1,500 vessels under the authority of the Shipping Board—subject to the orders of the Shipping Control Committee—the records of the Division of Planning and Statistics list 3,000 engaged in commerce that bring commodities to the United States and about 2,500 others scattered around the globe, trading for the most part with the Allies or their colonies. All told, the Shipping Board follows the movements of more than 7,000 vessels or, roughly, about one-quarter of all the merchant ships in the world. Lloyd's Register for June, 1914, shows a grand total for all countries of 30,836 steam and sailing vessels over 100 tons.

Under the energetic leadership of Chairman Edward N. Hurley, ships are being turned out in record numbers. Up to date 561 sea-going steamships aggregating 3,057,873 deadweight tons have been launched, while 281 vessels having a total tonnage of 1,725,731 have been completed and placed in service.

With a huge army of skilled shipbuilders straining at the task, the question of what they can put out is no longer one of shipyards and ways. For we now have a total of 171 shipyards with 946 ways—more than double the number of ways in all of the rest of the world. The problem now centers around the



supply of steel; can this be supplied in sufficient volume to occupy the yards to their full capacity? But the genius of Mr. Hurley in bringing to his side the great steel king of America—Charles M. Schwab—will doubtless solve this problem. The program for steel ship construction is planned up to the limit of the steel, machinery and equipment possibilities. The output of steel ships and of wooden ships is constantly increasing, but the maximum of output in steel construction has not yet been reached. The output of steel plates and shapes of our rolling mills is still considerably greater than the needs of steel ship-building at its present rate of production, and Mr. Schwab's concern in securing a proper distribution of the available steel supply, is not that the steel output will not meet our present needs, but that it may not meet the greatly expanded needs of our future plans. He is bringing up the subject in time so that steps may be taken to increase the steel producing capacity in conformity with the plans of steel ship construction.

There has lately been a persistent campaign for the building of concrete ships, a campaign based on the misconception that there is an untouched reservoir of raw material and labor which can be used for this purpose without burdening transportation facilities and without impairing the output of steel and wooden ships now under construction. The concrete ship crusaders have been imbued with the idea that a ship is simply a hull, losing sight

of the important fact that the equipment of a 7,500-ton concrete ship is the same as the equipment of a 7,500-ton steel ship.

The plain facts of the situation are explained by Mr. Charles Piez, vice president of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. Mr. Piez says:

"Because of the limitations in our power and ship equipment producing capacity, our output of ships is measured by the number of vessels we can equip rather than by the number of hulls that we can launch. Facilities for the production of power equipment, deck equipment and other ship equipment have steadily been added to and the production is constantly increasing, but, even today, the hull-producing capacity of the country in steel and wood ships is in excess of what may be termed the power and equipment producing capacity for fitting out these ships.

The mere addition of another 140 ways, turning out, as has been suggested, from 400 to 450 concrete hulls, aggregating over 2½ million tons, would, even if that construction program were possible of execution, add not a single ship to our fleet.

As a carrier, the steel ship is admittedly from 15 to 20 per cent more effective than a wooden or concrete ship of similar tonnage. The Emergency Fleet Corporation has, therefore, been wise in concentrating its efforts on the construction of steel tonnage and treating the wood and concrete ships as purely emergency agencies."

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Southern Office: 405 Urban Bldg., Louisville, Ky.

CANADIAN KRON SCALE CO., MONTREAL, CANADA



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Published Every Thursday By

CLARK PUBLISHING COMPANY

Offices: 39-41 S. Church St. Charlotte, N. C.

DAVID CLARK..... Managing Editor  
B. ARP LOWRANCE..... Associate Editor

## SUBSCRIPTION

One year, payable in advance..... \$1.50  
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Single Copies ..... .10

Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

## ADVERTISING

Advertising rates furnished upon application.

Address all communications and make all drafts, checks and money orders payable to Clark Publishing Company, Charlotte, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1918

### Big Edition Next Week.

Unless some accident occurs we will complete the printing of our 1918 Health and Happiness Number by December 19th, which has been fixed as the date of publication.

Our subscribers, however, need not expect to receive their copies promptly for it will require from a week to ten days to complete the binding and finishing.

This edition will have approximately 320 pages and be printed upon heavy coated paper with a cover of heavy but fine texture.

On account of its weight and size each copy will have to be very carefully wrapped in a separate cover and that alone is going to require a considerable time.

The crowded conditions of the mails just before Christmas is also going to work against prompt delivery.

These explanations are given in order to avoid a flood of letters from subscribers to the Southern Textile Bulletin complaining that their copy of the Health and Happiness Number has not been received.

After the edition is issued there will come to us hundreds of subscriptions with the request that they be dated back so as to include the 1918 Health and Happiness Number, but most of them will have to be returned because the demand for this edition is going to be greater than the supply.

### Waiting for Lower Wages.

When conditions change a large percentage of the people of the country say unto themselves, "The change is temporary and soon we will return to former conditions."

No matter what the change may be there are those whose mental vision is not large enough to permit them to realize that new conditions may have come to stay.

Often the "wish is father to the thought," and they believe that the new conditions cannot be permanent because they are opposed to them.

This was never better illustrated than when prohibition swept over the South and those who were opposed to prohibition spent most of their time predicting that the South would in a very short time return to bar rooms and yet there has never been the slightest tendency towards the old plan.

Those who were opposed to the new conditions and those whose mentality chained them beside the customs of yesterday could or would not realize that new conditions would be permanent.

During the period of the war there has been brought into existence a new scale of wages and with the certainty born of opposition and lack of vision the buyers of goods wait today for the collapse and the return to the pre-war schedule.

Some time, sooner or later, it will dawn upon them that the old scale of wages has gone never to return and that even though there may be some recessions, no great decline can be expected.

We have no socialistic inclinations, but in fairness to labor it must be admitted that in days prior to the war they did not in many cases receive that remuneration to which they were justly entitled.

The present scale has advanced out of proportion to the increased cost of living and there will probably be some slight adjustments but we can see no reason to expect a material decline in the near future.

Nor is there any evidence that a low scale of wages means increased profits for the cotton manufacturer, for history will show that the greatest profits have always been made in times of advanced wages.

Increasing the purchasing power of the working man means that he buys more cotton goods and the demand makes for prosperity of the mills.

As long as the prices of foodstuffs remain at their present level there can be little basis for expecting the laborer to accept a lower wage and the abnormal demand of Europe for foodstuffs will undoubtedly maintain the prices in America.

If the converters and other large purchasers of cotton goods could be made to realize that there will be no material decline in the present scale of wages, they would begin to buy goods in ever increasing quantities, for the world is short of cotton goods and there is business enough to keep the cotton mills of America going for many years.

The cotton manufacturer who permits his commission merchant to believe that he may soon be able to sell goods based upon pre-war wages, is doing an injury to the entire industry.

It is a time when optimism can be coined into money and the bearish influences can be put to rout by creating a belief in the stability of wages.

We have no use for Samuel Gompers, but believe that he did the business interest of this country an unintentional favor when he threatened a fight against any decline from the present schedule of wages.

Let the world become convinced that they will not be able to secure very much cheaper goods and the world will stock its shelves.

Why not help to convince them?

### Valuable Book Just Out.

A valuable little book describing the modern methods of handling coal and ashes has just been issued by Link-Belt Company, Chicago, Ill. The title of the book is "Economic Handling of Coal and Ashes and Reserve Coal Storage," and is Book No. 353. This profusely illustrated book will be sent free upon request to anyone interested.

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No. 24116

**T. J. Forman Jr.** TREASURER

Above is shown a subscription check which is a record for the Southern Textile Bulletin. It is for \$25 and pays the subscription of the Danville Knitting Mills from December 1, 1918, to August 1, 1935, or for 16 2-3 years. It was sent in appreciation of the work that the Southern Textile Bulletin has done in interest of the Southern cotton mills and is appreciated by us.



## Personal News

V. W. Brannon has resigned as overseer of No. 1 weaving at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Frank E. Heymer has resigned as agent of the Alexander City, Ala., Mills.

John Murphy has been appointed spinning overseer at the Augusta (Ga.) Factory.

Geo. T. Lynch has succeeded C. L. Jackson as superintendent of the Sutherland Manufacturing Company, Augusta, Ga.

A. S. Thomas has succeeded E. H. Clippard as superintendent of the Whitney Manufacturing Company, Whitney, S. C.

H. L. Pruett of Pelzer, S. C., has accepted position as overseer of weaving at the Enoree Mills, Enoree, S. C.

S. B. Simmons, superintendent of the Eureka Mills, Chester, S. C., has also been given charge of the Springstein Mills of that place.

W. A. Giles has been appointed agent of the Alexander City (Ala.) Cotton Mills, and will assume his new duties on December 16.

Harvey Enloe, superintendent of W. A. Handley Manufacturing Company, Roanoke, Ala., is confined to his room with the influenza.

W. H. Brooks has changed from overseer of weaving at the Gambrill and Melville Mills, of Bessemer City, N. C., to a like position in Osage Mills, same place.

J. L. Greeson has resigned his position as overseer of spinning in Langley Mills, Langley, S. C., and is now located at 1428 Walton Way, Augusta, Ga.

W. D. Ballard has resigned as overseer of weaving at Kershaw, S. C., to become general overseer of weaving and slashing at the Baldwin Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

H. R. Davis has resigned as superintendent of the Globe Mills, Augusta, Ga., and accepted position as overseer weaving at Enterprise Mills, same place.

Rome Gaddy has been promoted from loom fixer at Chadwick to second hand in weaving at Hoskins Mill, of Charlotte, N. C.

A. Cryer, formerly assistant superintendent of Meritas Mills, Columbus, Ga., has been made superintendent of Mobile Cotton Mills, the plant recently purchased by the Meritas Mills.

G. R. Collins has resigned as overseer of spinning, spooling and warping at the Victor-Monaghan Mills (Wallace plant), Jonesville, S. C., and accepted similar position at the Henrietta (N. C.) Mills, No. 1.

S. O. Summey has resigned position as overseer of spinning at Henrietta Mill No. 1, Henrietta, N. C., to accept position as superintendent of Alexander Manufacturing Company, Forest City, N. C.

M. E. Wolfe, of Bladenboro, N. C., for some time with Fred H. White erecting machinery, has accepted the position of overseer carding, Roanoke Mill No. 1, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

A. L. Pressley has resigned as overseer of spinning in Henderson Manufacturing Company's mill at Hampton, Ga., and accepted a job as second hand in spinning at Osprey Mills, Porterdale, Ga.

E. T. Whitten has resigned as overseer of spinning at Henderson Manufacturing Company, Hampton, Ga., to take a night overseer's job of spinning in Bibb Manufacturing Company's mills at Porterdale, Ga.

A. R. Dickinson, of Winnsboro, S. C., who has been general agent over several of the mills of Lockwood, Greene & Co., in South Carolina and Georgia, has been promoted to a higher position in the offices of same company in Boston.

W. E. Holt has resigned his position as overseer of spinning in the Morgan-Hamilton Cotton Mills at Nashville, Tenn. Upon his retirement the spinners, doffers and section men presented him with a new overcoat and some silk ties as a token of their love and esteem for him.

## ALBANY GREASE

has just rounded out a half century of usefulness. Its incomparable record of lubrication service during the past 50 years stamps it as a most efficient and economical lubricant. It can be used on engines, motors, line shafting, looms, twisters, spinners, etc., with highly satisfactory results. Write for samples.

## ALBANY LUBRICATING CO.

708-10 Washington St., New York



H. H. Holcomb, overseer of spinning in Fulton Cotton Mills Company, Athens, Ala., has been promoted to the position of superintendent.

Wm. G. Barefoot, formerly superintendent of the Brown Mill, Concord, N. C., has received his discharge from the aviation service and is now production engineer for the Liberty Shipbuilding Company, Wilmington, N. C.

A. B. Saunders, as was in error last week stated as resigned as superintendent of the Eureka Mills and Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C., only resigned as superintendent of the Springstein Mills, not having held position as superintendent of the other mill.

Miles Miller, second hand in spinning at Fulton Cotton Mill Company, Athens, Ala., has been promoted to overseer of that department. John Griffin from Merrimack Mills at Huntsville, Ala., takes the second hand's position under Mr. Miller.

## The History of the War.

It is almost always true that those who live, half the time, in anticipation, live the other half in retrospection. This necessitates withdrawing the present from one's calendar. It is done. In fact, it is done too often.

It is being done now. Those who were our volunteer prognosticators when the war started, have become—now that it is over—our volunteer historians. In spite of the fact that upwards of three thousand books have been written on the war so far, and that perhaps thirty thousand more will be written, there is a little historian standing on every street corner waiting to pour dates, locales, morales and other delicious statistics into one's ear at a moment's notice.

Let us forget it. The war is over. The point is accomplished. All that remains is to get William Hohenzollern, his half-baked son and their vicious collaborators. That, too, will be done by those delegated to do it and capable of doing it.

This history of the war will be written by appointed historians. It will be painted by appointed artists. It will be fictionized in every language in the universe. It will be rotogravured for months to come in the Sunday newspapers. Is not that sufficient?

We were steeped for four years in all that makes war horrible—defeat. For one month we have been steeped in all that makes war glorious—victory!

Now is the time to get to normal. Back to business as it should be, over here—back to helping business as it should be, over there. That is the only road to progress. Do not neglect the opportunities that are cropping up in the commercial world today. They will never come again. Bend every energy toward a national success so complete that a conflict between nations cannot occur again. The clock has been set back four years. Move the regulating pointer toward "Fast" and get busy.

Above all, use the war as an occasional mental tonic—not as a nightly narcotic.—A. W., in New York Times.

## 50-50.

A burly Irishman was brought into a base hospital pretty well "shot up." After giving his name, the doctor asked him: "You're an Irishman?"

"Half o' me, sir," he replied. "Half of you?" asked the doctor in surprise. "And what's the other half?"

"German sir," was the reply. "German shrapnel, bits of iron, and holes."

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# MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Mayworth, N. C.**—The Mays Mills have just installed eight new Whittin reels and two new Universal winders.

**Roswell, Ga.**—Mark K. Wilson Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has contract to erect additional story to picker room for Richmond Hosiery Mills.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Oakland Cotton Mill has painted the mill inside and out. All the houses in the village have been painted on the inside and are now being painted on the outside.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—The Cherryville Manufacturing Company, the first of the six cotton mills built in Cherryville, is building a 65 by 100 one-story annex to the old building, which will be filled with additional machinery when completed.

**Mobile, Ala.**—Mobile Cotton Mills have been purchased by Meritas Mills, 320 Broadway, New York; the Mobile plant will assist in furnishing yarn to the plant of the Meritas Mills in Columbus, Ga. A Cryer has been made superintendent of the Mobile plant.

**Newberry, S. C.**—The Oakland Cotton Mill is installing quite a lot of new machinery, including one vertical opener, one breaker lapper, eight intermediate, five speeders, twenty spinning frames, and fifty-eight looms. This is an increase of 4,480 spindles, making a total for the mill of 26,432 spindles and 600 looms.

**Cherryville, N. C.**—Notwithstanding the cotton mills are paying big prices for cotton they are still making money. One of the directors of the Melville Mill informs us that a ten per cent dividend was paid the stockholders in August and another dividend of 5 per cent was paid last Thursday, Dec. 5th.—Cherryville (N. C.) Eagle.

**New Orleans, La.**—It is reported locally that another hosiery concern is to take over the plant on Charles street vacated by the National Hosiery Mills when the latter company moved into its new building. The report states that the new occupants of the building now have a plant at Mobile, Ala. The only hosiery mill in Mobile of which we have record is the Glenn Hosiery Mills Company.

**Wilmington, N. C.**—The Secretary of State at Raleigh on December 2 issued articles of incorporation to a cotton manufacturing company at Wilmington to be known as the Pamlico Cotton Mills Co., with initial capital stock of \$20,000 and the following incorporators: John D. Bellamy, J. W. Williamson and W. M. Bellamy, all of Wilmington. No announcement has yet been authoritatively made as to when the new company will begin business, but it

is understood that the work of construction will begin without delay.

**Huntsville, Ala.**—After hearing the evidence in the case of the Abingdon Mills, recently declared bankrupts, Judge Henry D. Clayton has appointed Lawrence Cooper trustee for the concern and has ordered that the property be sold by the stockholders with Cooper & Cooper and David A. Grayson, attorneys for the trustee. The assets of the company were \$800,000, while the liabilities were \$1,300,000. The mills manufacture ducks, drills and osnaburgs and have 20,080 ring spindles and 476 looms.

## Fire at Lumberton Destroys Three Houses.

Lumberton, N. C.—Fire destroyed three residences at the National Cotton Mill village, near Lumberton, Friday morning. The fire spread rapidly and had it not been for the assistance of the Lumberton fire-fighting department many more buildings would have been destroyed.

The occupants saved most of their furniture. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

## Cotton Ginning Shows Decrease.

Washington, Dec. 9.—The Census Bureau in a report issued to-day placed the amount of cotton ginned from the growth of the crop of 1918 to December 1 at 9,563,124 bales, counting round as half bales, compared with 9,713,529 bales in 1917 and 10,352,031 bales in 1916. The number of round bales included this year is 134,150, contrasted with 175,672 bales in 1917 and 177,662 bales in 1916.

The number of Sea Island bales included this year is 25,741, against 77,755 bales in 1917 and 102,496 bales in 1916.

The number of American Egyptian bales included this year is 10,170.

The distribution of Sea Island cotton in 1918 by States is: Florida, 10,163 bales; Georgia, 12,044 bales, and South Carolina, 3,534 bales.

The corrected statistics of the quantity ginned this season prior to

November 14 are 8,709,970 bales.

Ginnings by States follow:

Alabama	682,893
Arizona	18,420
Arkansas	717,121
California	33,228
Florida	21,983
Georgia	1,764,895
Louisiana	460,203
Mississippi	892,906
Missouri	41,447
No. Carolina	647,307
Oklahoma	482,441
So. Carolina	1,241,122
Tennessee	224,049
Texas	2,317,177
Virginia	15,020
All other States	2,912
United States	9,563,124

## "It's the Flu!"

"If a pain come's o'er you stealing  
And you have a 'grippy' feeling,  
While your brain commences reel-  
ing,

(As a good brain shouldn't do),

If your bones seem all gone 'holler,  
While a chill climbs up your collar,  
You may bet your bottom dollar,  
You

Have  
Got  
The  
Spanish  
Flu!

"It's the flu; it's the flu;  
It's the influenza—flu,  
And you'd better be a-watchin',  
Or it might get you.

"If you have a cough that hacking,  
While with pain your bones are  
racking,

And in fact there's nothing lackin'  
To give misery to you;  
When you feel your eyeballs burst-  
ing,

While with fever you are thirsting,  
And every moment you seem worst-  
ing,

You  
Have  
Got  
The  
Spanish  
Flu!

"It's the flu; it's the flu;  
It's the doggone Spanish flu;  
And you'd best be stepping lively,  
Or it might get you.

"When you nearly feel like crying,  
When you're moaning and you're  
sighing,

When you know that you are dying,  
Spite of what Doc can do,  
You must simply lie and take it,  
For the doctor cannot break it—

You  
Have  
Got  
The  
Spanish  
Flu!

"It's the flu; it's the flu;  
It's the influenza—flu;  
And you'd better be a-dodgin',  
For it might get you.

—Tallassee Mills Briefs.

## E. S. DRAPER

### Landscape Architect and City Planner

505-506 Trust Building, Charlotte, N. C.

### PROFESSIONAL SERVICE IN

- Laying out New Mill Villages
- Improving Old Mill Villages
- Beautifying Mill Grounds and Mill Villages



## Clean Quality and Extra Service

LOOK AT THIS! One of the largest Leather Belting consumers in the South came into our factory last week and said:

"I am surprised at the size and up-to-date equipment you people have for making Leather Belting."

He won't know our place if he sees it in a few weeks. We are doubling our capacity to take care of our orders for Textile Mills, Lumber Mills, Woodworking Factories, Railroads, Cement Mills and Government Plants of all description.

We help to pull all the machinery to fill Government orders and win the war.

Write or wire us for CLEAN QUALITY and EXTRA SERVICE.

**Charlotte Leather Belting Company**  
CHARLOTTE CHICAGO



**Cotton Trading Restrictions Off.**

Washington, Dec. 10.—The committee on cotton distribution to-day ordered the removal of restrictions upon the short selling of cotton on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges. In a telegram to this effect to the two exchanges, the committee declared:

"The prohibition of foreign speculative short selling on contracts on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges ordered by the committee on cotton distribution on Nov. 13 was an emergency measure. The condition that existed followed the signing of the armistice has been relieved and the emergency has passed.

"Our Government having made trade agreements with neutral nations, the export of cotton to all but enemy countries is now assured and available tonnage in sufficient quantity to allow of exports fully fifty per cent in excess of last season's shipments is more than probable.

"The requirements of spinners manufacturers can now be bought and moved without war time restrictions.

"Confidence is restored and under the circumstances the restrictions placed on the New York and New Orleans Cotton Exchanges on November 13 are hereby removed.

"The committee wishes to express to the officers and members of the New Orleans and New York Cotton Exchanges their sincere appreciation of the splendid spirit of co-operation and helpfulness exhibited by them in making effective the order of the committee."

**SHAMROW SHUTTLE**

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining



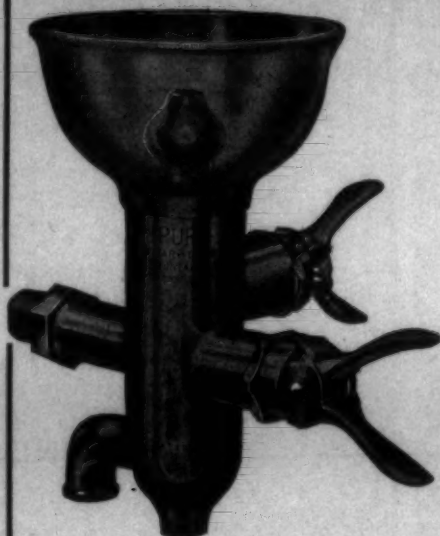
the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out

"Reshuttle with Shamrows"

Address  
SHAMROW SHUTTLE CO.  
WOONSOCKET, R. I.

**Have You Spanish Influenza**

**in your Mill Village?**



A Large Proportion is due to  
**Your Drinking System**

Why not play safe  
and install

**PURO FOUNTAINS**

**Puro Prevents  
Spread of Disease**

We have facts about the contamination from unsanitary drinking fountains—ask us about it.

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**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Co.**

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E. S. PLAYER, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

**LAMINAR Roving Cans**

are built to perform a service as extended as that of the most powerful or costly machine in the mill.

"Laminars" are made of VUL-COT Fibre—one of the hardest and toughest of all manufactured materials. They are light, flexible and smooth.

The cans are made in a number of styles, both seamless and riveted, and with variety as to size, finish and weight of fibre.

Write for Bulletin, sample of material and prices.

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Factory Car

Buy "Leatheroid". Roving Cans,  
Cars, Boxes, etc.  
Sold by Southern Mill Supply  
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M. H. Smith.....Cloth Room  
R. L. Lipscomb.....Timekeeper and  
Shipping Clerk

**Couldn't Come.**

"Just ask Doctor Jones to run round to my place right away. Our cook's fallen downstairs, and my two boys have been knocked down by a taxi," telephoned an English father.  
"I'm sorry, sir," answered the doctor's stenographer, "but the doctor was blown up in yesterday's air raid."

**DAVID BROWN CO.**

Successors to  
WEED BOBBIN AND SPOOL COMPANY

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**Bobbins, Spools, & Shuttles**

For Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Knitting  
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Hand Threading and Woolen  
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Write for quotations.

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must be one that for simplicity with great capacity and economy in maintenance produces uniformly such conditions that may be determined for the different requirements of the work. In the American Moistening Company's method of humidifying, all such requirements are GUARANTEED.

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**By a Hair.**

Some thirty-five years ago, at a public dinner General von Manteuffel, the German military general of Alsace, got into a dispute with a French diplomat over the question of the superiority of French workmen over the artisans of other nations. As General von Manteuffel hated the French and everything that savored of that nation, the dispute assumed the proportions almost as a quarrel. Finally the French diplomat, with a smile, remarked that nothing existed that was so ugly that a French expert could not make it into a thing of beauty.

Pulling a hair from his grisly gray mustache, von Manteuffel said: "All right, then take that, send it to your French artisan, and let me see if he can make a thing of beauty out of it."

The diplomat took the hair, sent it to a well-known Parisian jeweler with a letter explaining the circumstances, appealing to his patriotic pride, and telling him to spare no expense in making that hair "a thing of beauty," and then he assured the

German general that if he would have patience he should see the result of real French skill.

In the course of a week the general received a neat parcel from the jeweler. It was a beautiful scarf pin in the form of a Prussian eagle. In the talons of the bird was the hair, at each end of which was a light gold ball. On one of the balls was inscribed "Alsace" and on the other "Lorraine," while on the eagle's perch the words: "You hold them, but by a hair only."

Needless to say the general had very little to say after that against French workmanship.—Ex.

**Mining.**

"Well, Rastus, I hear you are working again. What business are you engaged in?"

"Ise done be engaged in de mining business, sah."

"What kind of mining are you doing, gold, silver or diamond?"

"Ise doing calsimining, sah."

Money may be the root of all evil but most people would like to have a lot of it to plant.

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Manufacturer

**Spindle Tape**

AND

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FOR PRODUCING WOVEN FABRICS

SOUTHERN REPRESENTATIVES—ALEXANDER &amp; GARSED

CHARLOTTE, N. C.



## He Maims as Many Men as the Kaiser—

Old fashioned set screws have no place in the modern shop. Throw these little devils out of your plant.



## Allen Safety Set Screws Make Shops Safe for the Workers



They have no projecting heads and are flush with the surface when screwed into place. They put an end to all troubles of broken heads and drilling or chipping out mushroomed screws.

"Allen" Screws are made from high test steel bars. All sizes from  $\frac{1}{8}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. furnished.

We'll gladly send you free samples which you can put to any strength test you want—the test will convince you that while you may have seen screws that looked like Allen Screws, you have never seen any with their strength and pressure resisting qualities.

Write for Circular No. 10 and free samples.

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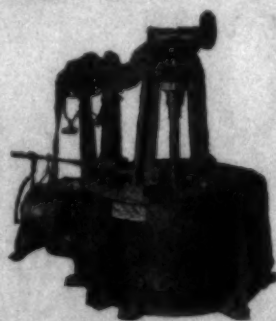
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FOR the convenience of our customers, we maintain in connection with our Charlotte office, a completely equipped shop, for the proper reclothing of Card Flats and Card Lickerins. Skilled experts are in charge and we invite you to avail yourselves of this service. A stock of card clothing constantly on hand enables us to supply all requirements promptly.

We are especially anxious that all our cards either Newton or Lowell pattern give satisfactory service and upon request will send expert to inspect cards and make such recommendations as may be necessary to put them in the very best possible shape.

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26 to 72 inches.

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“BE not the first  
By whom the new is tried;  
Nor yet the last  
To lay the old aside.”

Flat Steel Heddles were first sold to the trade more than a score of years ago, and today there are hundreds of mills using them.

Keep your mill up-to-date by laying aside the old style cotton loom-harness, or the German round wire heddles, and equip your looms with the “Duplex” Flat Steel Harness, which will mean to you—

- 1—Better Production
- 2—Less cloth seconds
- 3—Harness lasts for years
- 4—One set of harness makes any cloth

STEEL HEDDLE MANUFACTURING CO.  
GREENVILLE PHILADELPHIA PROVIDENCE  
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N. B. We are the sole manufacturers of Nickel-Plated drop wires for every kind of loom.



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SWISS GUM

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## Put Your Town on an Air Route.

Washington, D. C.—The flights which are now being made almost daily from every American aviation field, for the purpose of making air-maps and gathering air statistics, mark the beginning of a great peace time development of flying.

In this development the United States Government asks the co-operation of every American city and town of any commercial importance. For it expects within the next few years to have a well equipped landing field in every such town, and two or three hundred landing fields are urgently and immediately needed. The towns which establish them will naturally gain prestige as pioneers in the development of this industry of the future. And it will not be long before a landing field will be almost as indispensable to an up-to-date town as a railroad station, in the opinion of the Government airmen.

A landing field must be level, free from obstructions, and about the

size of the ellipse enclosed by a mile race track. It must be provided with a shed, open at one end, and there should be a caretaker, and gas and oil supplies near at hand. The equipment of such a field need not cost more than \$1,500, and waste land can generally be used.

The permanent plan for maintaining such landing fields has not yet been determined upon; but the present plan is for live municipal organizations to co-operate with the Government. Chambers of commerce, Rotary clubs and like civic bodies are requested to come forward with offers of assistance—to obtain the use of suitable fields and raise the funds wherewith to equip and maintain them. Any such organization which wishes to co-operate with the Government in this undertaking should address the Director of Military Aeronautics, Training Section, Navigation Branch, Washington, D. C.

It is a fact not generally recognized that the Government now has in its hands the legal powers, the

men and the machines to promote a great development of the airplane as a means of travel and communication. Now that the war is over, and planes and flyers are coming home, it is to just such development that the division of military aeronautics is devoting its energies. The present Government control of flying is, of course, a war measure. Congress will doubtless be called upon to pass some legislation providing for the development of flying in time of peace.

At present, however, the Government has absolute control both of the manufacture and of the flying of airplanes. Furthermore, the army has now in this country 32,000 combat planes and 5,500 training planes. Besides these there are thousands of American planes in Europe, and the United States will get a share of the German planes. This does not include the planes attached to the navy and to the Marine corps.

In the way of personnel, there are 8,538 reserve military aviators trained in this country, and 2,835 cadet

flyers now in schools. The total number of those who have been admitted to schools is 22,500. Up to October 9, 1,800 aviators had been trained abroad. The army alone has about 15,000 airplane mechanics.

This aggregation of men and equipment, combined with the broad powers which the Government has over the use and manufacture of planes, affords perhaps the greatest opportunity for a unified development of the airplane industry.

This establishment of air routes, and landing fields, which is the purpose of the present series of cross-country flights, is the most immediate and pressing need. It will go further than anything else to make flying safe, according to the army aero experts.

At present a flyer in the air is comparable to a pioneer plunging into an unexplored country with a compass and an idea where he wants to go, but without a map or a trail. He is still more like a mariner sailing a sea which has never been charted, and without any knowledge

# KHAKI "O"

The Popular Sulphur Brown

SULPHUR YELLOW      SULPHUR BROWNS  
SULPHUR GREEN      SULPHUR BLUE

ALSO HEAVY CHEMICALS

We can match any shade of Sulphur Khaki for Government use

## THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY

Charlotte, N. C. and Atlanta, Ga.

Exclusive Southern Sales Agents for  
Federal Dyestuff and Chemical Corporation  
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE



of where he could make port in case of a storm.

Travel in the air, like travel on earth and on water, must have recognized routes and stopping places before it can be made safe. The birds have instinctively recognized this fact, and in their migrations always follow the same general lines of travel and stop at the same places.

The airplane has already become a stable and dependable machine. It is no more liable to mechanical trouble than the automobile, and is in much less danger of collision. The risk in flying comes chiefly from two sources. In the first place, unexpected changes of weather may cause disaster, and in the second place, if the aviator has to land on account of engine or other mechanical trouble, and has no good place to land, he is up against it.

The knowledge of meteorology, which will enable the airman to avoid storms and unfavorable atmospheric conditions, is a matter of scientific research which will take years, and which is now being carried on by our weather bureau and by our military flyers. It will be greatly aided and systematized by the establishment of recognized routes of air travel.—F. J. Haskin in Atlanta Journal.

#### Gastonia Mill Worker Shot.

Gastonia, N. C.—John Land, white, aged about 30 years, is in the City Hospital here seriously wounded as result of being shot by an unknown person Friday night. Land is an

employee of the Monarch Cotton Mills at Dallas, of this county, and was busy at his work near a window when a shot came through the window and struck him in the back of the head. The bullet ranged upward, fracturing his skull. Sheriff Carroll was notified and left Saturday morning for Dallas to investigate. So far no clue has been obtained as to the identity of Land's assailant. It is stated that \$1,900 was found on his person by those who brought him to the hospital. His condition is serious.

#### The Heavenly Orchard.

Aunt Callie was a very religious negro woman—of the shouting variety. She was telling the white children whom she nursed about heaven, and what she expected to do when she got there. "When I gits dar, honeys, I gwine take a crown what a angel gwine gimme, an' put it on my head. Den I gwine git out my lil' ole hahp an' play some of dem heben chunes on it. Den I gwine stretch my lil' white wings an' fly frum cherry beam to cherry beam."

#### Had Been There.

"I once knew a man who went hungry in order to buy feed for his horse," said Jones.

"I can understand his sentiments," said Smith. "Many's the time I have cut down on meat and potatoes in order to buy gasoline."

## Starch

### Eagle Finishing

The experience of critical operators has shown that popular brand to be the most efficient sizing agent both for additional **WEIGHT** and increased **STRENGTH** of warp. Penetration accomplishes these important results.

**EAGLE FINISHING** is specially manufactured to cover a wide range of fluidities to meet the needs of all classes of weaves.

**EAGLE FINISHING** penetrates.

**Corn Products Refining Co.**  
NEW YORK

Southern Office: GREENVILLE, S. C.

## Starch

# VOGEL

(PATENTED)

## Frost Proof Closets

Quarter of a Million giving satisfaction. Save Water; Require No Pit; Simple in the extreme. The most durable water closet made. In service winter and summer.

Enameled roll flushing rim bowls.

Heavy brass valves.

Strong hard wood seat.

Heavy riveted tank.

Malleable seat castings will not break.

Sold by Jobbers Everywhere.

**Joseph A. Vogel Co.**

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE



### Flexible as a Belt— Positive as a Gear— More Efficient than Either

Look at this smooth-running drive. Do you wonder why it is rapidly becoming the standard means of transmitting power in Textile Mills?

Write for Book No. 258

**LINK-BELT COMPANY**

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**LINK-BELT**  
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



## Cotton Goods

New York.—Cotton cloth markets are unsettled and weak, there being many more sellers in evidence than buyers. Mills are not pressing the market to any great extent. Most of the pressure is coming from converters who have goods coming and are not finding a market for their finished products. Some of these factors seemed to be forced to sell as they were willing to accept prices that are not likely to be reached by mills for some time. A basis of 12c for 64x60s is called high by some traders, as they say they can secure goods for this month and next on a lower basis on a firm bid.

It is not likely that cotton manufacturers will go on running their mills on stock goods unless they have some reasonable cause for thinking that raw cotton will be controlled by the law of supply and demand and not by the direction of Government agents. They too need to be assured as to the fundamental values of the things they handle in production if they are to adjust their affairs to future production, which means the steady employment of thousands of workers.

Buyers are uncertain about many things, and most of them care less about prices than they do about the stability of the orders on which they relied when they made their purchases. Sellers are in a similar position, and those of them who have had a large trade with the Government are having difficulty in getting away from their obligations in a manner that is satisfactory to them. Merchants find some Government official unthoughtful of the damage that can be done by cancelling and permitting merchandise to be dumped into a market that is unsettled and must be handled with the greatest possible care in order to avoid crushing losses to the general mercantile community.

For the Government it is said that it is very hard to define policies because of the red tape and laws that must be encountered and which were set aside ruthlessly when orders were placed under war pressure. It is found in many cases that merchants make faster progress in

adjusting things when they take affairs in their own hands and forget war industries boards and other emergency boards and committees of war time.

A sale of 200,000 yards of 38½-inch 64x60s, first hand, was reported at 14c. Sales of 68x72s, branded for export were made at 18½c, and a sale of 4.70s for export was reported at 15½c net. These are higher than second-hand offerings, and then some mills have been willing to accept for contract delivery for next year. As they were for spot, December, or January delivery, they fairly well represent the temper of buyers who know where they can place goods and are willing to pay for them.

Quotations for goods are very irregular, showing the varying degrees of preparedness of mills and merchants for immediate or future business, but the general tendency is downward. It is proving very difficult to arrange sales for export as shipping facilities are limited and uncertain.

The retail trade throughout the country, where the effects of influenza have passed, is reported as very good, while jobbers are having a seasonably quiet time. Attempted cancellations are much talked of, but are being resisted where unmercantile causes for them are given.

The cutting and converting trades are quiet awaiting a lead for future business. Prices current are as follows:

Print cloths, 28-inch 64x64s, 11½ cents; 64x60s, 11 cents; 38½-inch, 64x64s, 15 cents; brown sheetings, Southern standards, 20 cents; denims, 2.20 Southern indigo, 37½ cents; ticking, 8-ounce, 36 cents; prints, 19½ cents; staple ginghams, 19½ cents; dress ginghams, 22 to 24 cents.

### Send Him Over.

A dog was watching his master in khaki kissing the family good-by. "Huh," said the dog to himself, "I hope he's going to take me with him. I'd love to bite a German."

## T. HOLT HAYWOOD DEPARTMENT

FRED'K VIETOR & ACHELIS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

65-67 Leonard Street,

New York

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OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS

For Manufacturers, Jobbers, Converters, Exporters

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OUR TAPES ARE ENDORSED BY MACHINERY EXPERTS. They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior.

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FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



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BIRMINGHAM



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia.—The cotton yarn market is quiet and the only business dealers are doing is trying to settle contracts buyers want to cancel. Civilian purchasers have not yet moved to any great extent, although it is reported that some spinners are making arrangements with old customers to keep them in line with supplies at prices to be agreed upon later. Most buyers do not want to move at all.

So many cancellations of contracts are being made by the Government that no one knows where he stands from day to day. Latest indications are that all contracts are to be cancelled whether they have a cancellation clause or not. While no one seems to doubt that the Government has the power to act in this harsh manner, the advisability of such action is seriously questioned. When it comes to those having contracts with manufacturers, it is apparent at once that there is a growing disposition to resist all efforts to cancel, unless there is some reserve clause in the contract that allows such action.

Already manufacturers who have been obliged to stop work on their contracts are looking for customers to take their yarns off their hands. When possible yarn factors are giving their assistance in finding a place for such yarns, but it is slow work in the present temper of the trade. Such offerings come into direct contact with similar offers from spinners who have been asked to suspend shipments on yarn contracts, and who therefore can very easily accumulate a surplus. It is a difficult matter, under the circumstances, to accurately outline conditions in the yarn trade.

Manufacturers are offering lots of 5,000 to 40,000 pounds of surplus yarn for sale. There is plenty of 40-2 warps in quantities of 10,000 to 30,000 pounds, for sale. Great quantities of 7-5-6, 8-3, 10-3, 12-3, and 13-3 on tubes are for sale, and no one is asking the maximum prices. Their only idea is to find a buyer. One dealer estimated that there is more than 1,000,000 pounds of 12-3 for sale, and deliveries can start at once. There are large quantities of 7-5-6 and 8-3 on tubes for prompt delivery. One dealer said it would be hard to get 50 cents a pound for 12-3 on tubes of the best grade and the minimum price is 62 cents.

A sale of 70s combed peeler mercerized on cones was made for \$2.10, for prompt delivery. Dealers have inquiries for about 1,000,000 pounds of combed and mercerized yarn on cones for deliveries, starting the first of February. The inquiries may be only feelers, but the fact that they are getting even feelers makes them confident that there is a big volume of business going to be placed in the near future. A sale of 16s carded cones was made at 55 cents, 22s cones sold for 56 cents, and 28s cones sold for 64 cents.

One of the privileges of man is to live and learn.

**A. M. Law & Co.**  
SPARTANBURG, S. C.  
**BROKERS**  
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities.

Southern Cotton Mill Stocks		Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Alice Mills, S. C.	225	—	—
American Spinning Co., S. C.	180	185	—
Anderson C. Mills Co., S. C.	72	—	—
Anderson C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	97	100	—
Aragon Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	145	—	—
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	185	—	—
Augusta Factory, Ga.	34	48	—
Avondale Mills, Ala.	220	250	—
Beaumont Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—	—
Belton Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	150	—
Brandon Mills, S. C.	—	127	—
Brogan Mills, S. C.	—	140	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., com.	105	—	—
Calhoun Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—	—
Chesnee Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	145	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., com.	134	—	—
Chiquola Mills, S. C., pfd.	84	86	—
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	140	—
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	155	175	—
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	135	—	—
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	115	125	—
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	116	—	—
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	—	—
Dacotah Mills, N. C.	200	—	—
Dayton Mills, N. C.	40	50	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., common	—	59	—
Dunbar Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85	—
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.	120	—	—
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	275	—	—
Enoree Mills, S. C.	100	—	—
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	70	75	—
Exposition Cotton Mills, Ga.	175	—	—
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	102	110	—
Gainesville C. Mills, Ga., com	95	101	—
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	140	150	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	60	75	—
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., pfd.	85	90	—
Gluck Mills, S. C.	95	98	—
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	104	—	—
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	225	—	—
Grendel Mills, S. C.	255	—	—
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	165	—	—
Hartsville Cot. Mills, S. C.	250	275	—
Henrietta Mills, N. C.	185	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	—	—
Jackson Mills, S. C.	180	—	—
Judson Mills, S. C.	125	130	—
King, ohn P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	115	—	—
Lancaster Cotton Mills, S. C.	150	—	—
Laurens Cotton Mills, S. C.	130	—	—
Limestone Cotton Mills, S. C.	180	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	65	—	—
Loray Mills, N. C., 1st pfd.	99	102	—
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	135	140	—
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	135	137 1/2	—
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	275	—	—
Molloy Mfg. Co., S. C.	152	155	—
Monarch Mills, S. C.	105	—	—
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	230	—	—
Norris Cotton Mills, S. C.	125	—	—
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	100	—
Oconee Mills, com.	116	120	—
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	155	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—	—
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	95	—	—
Panola Mills, S. C.	145	150	—
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	200	—	—
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	195	200	—
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	150	—	—
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—	—
Poinsett Mills, S. C.	13	15 1/2	—
Riverside Mills, com. par	115	120	—
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	150	—	—
Saxon Mills, S. C.	—	60	—
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	175	200	—
Spartan Mills, S. C.	117	121	—
Toxaway Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	18	—
Toxaway Mills, par	310	—	—
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	5	—	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, com.	105	—	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pfd.	25	30	—
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pfd.	—	96	—
Victor Monaghan Mills, S. C., pfd.	—	85	—
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., common	—	96	—
Victor Monaghan Company, S. C., pfd.	—	130	—
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	—	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100	—
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C., pfd.	20	—	—
Watts Mills, S. C., com.	85	—	—
Watts Mills, 1st pfd.	35	55	—
Watts Mills, S. C., 2d pfd.	132	—	—
Whitney Mfg. Co.	132	—	—
Williamston Mills, S. C.	125	135	—
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	—	116	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., com.	—	95	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd.	106	—	—
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., gtd	200	—	—
W. S. Gray Cotton Mills, S. C.	—	—	—

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These thread guides prevent excessive ballooning and decrease  
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ners and enable each spinner to run more sides.

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WEIGHTING COMPOUNDS FOR COLORED AND WHITE WARPS. FINISHING COMPOUNDS FOR ALL CLASSES OF FABRICS.

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Factories: Brooklyn, N. Y.

GUY L. MELCHOR, Ga., Ala. and Tenn. Agent, Atlanta, Ga.

## PERSONALS

C. G. Foster is now superintendent of the Toccoa (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. P. Moneyham has become superintendent of the Lakeside Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. J. Teal has been made overseer of carding and spinning at the Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. O. Carter has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Elmira Cotton Mills, Burlington, N. C.

W. L. Goodson has accepted the position of superintendent of the Acworth Hosiery Mills, Acworth, Ga.

W. G. Jester has accepted the position of superintendent of the Standard Cotton Mills, Cedartown, Ga.

S. M. Arrington is now superintendent of the Ensign Cotton Mills, Forsyth, Ga.

R. D. Homesley is now superintendent of the Melville Manufacturing Company, Cherryville, N. C.

J. M. Morgan has become superintendent of the Mason Cotton Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

George A. Tobey is assistant superintendent of the Langley (S. C.) Mills.

H. H. Holcomb has become superintendent of the Fulton Cotton Mills, Athens, Ala.

L. O. Erwin has accepted the position of superintendent of the Huntsville (Ala.) Knitting Company.

Will Parker has accepted the position of superintendent of the Bibb Knitting Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. B. Buchanan has accepted the position of superintendent of the Magnolia Cotton Mills, Magnolia, Miss.

A. B. Moss has accepted position as overseer of spinning at Victor-Monaghan Mills (Wallace Plant) Jonesville, S. C.

R. A. Horn has succeeded W. S. Oneal as superintendent of the Royal Hosiery Mills, High Point, N. C.

Wm. Ward has accepted the position of superintendent of the West Huntsville Cotton Mills, Huntsville, Ala.

C. J. Hood has succeeded W. B. Hardman as secretary and treasurer of the Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga.

W. H. Brooks has accepted position as overseer of weaving at Osage Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C.

James Howe has resigned the position as overseer of weaving at Osage Manufacturing Company, Bessemer City, N. C.

China Hoyle and family, who formerly resided near Lincoln, moved here last week. We are glad to have this good family move to our town. Mr. Hoyle will soon start up his knitting mill at this place probably this week. He will start with about twenty-five machines.—Cherryville (N. C.) Eagle.

S. A. Summey, who has been overseer of spinning here for several years, has accepted the superintendency of the Alexander Manufacturing Company. As a token of their esteem, his help presented him with a handsome library table and gold cuff buttons.

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## We Are The Only Flyer Presser Manufacturers In The South

Our Flyer Pressers are made of the best Norway Iron  
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Manufacturers, Overhauled and Repairers of  
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Tops Reclothed

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## Want Department

### Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** affords the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills and show results.

### Want Overseer Spinning.

Want spinning room overseer, for night work. Write or see us at once. Union Cotton Mill, Maiden, N. C.

### For Sale.

One set of I. C. S. reference books on cotton carding and spinning. Good as new. Make me an offer on these books. A. B. Brown, Henry River, N. C.

### Twisters for Sale.

For Sale—5 Whitin twisters; 192 spindles, 3½-inch gauge, 2½-inch ring. If interested, address T. R. Morton, Box 645, Charlotte, N. C.

### Wanted.

By baritone player of 20 years' experience, position as time-keeper and payroll man, office assistant, shipping clerk or supply clerk. Experience of one to ten years as above. Play standard music. Guarantee satisfaction. Address Box 115, Duke, N. C.

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Largest Manufacturers of Silent Chains in the World  
Morse Engineering Service, Assistance Without Obligation

### For Sale.

Three 8x4 Providence Roving Frames, 120 spindles each. Machines in good condition and now running, but will be replaced in January with frames for finer work. Delivery can be made in January and frames will be sold cheap. Address Roving Frames, care Southern Textile Bulletin.

### For Sale.

1 10"x12" High Sped Automatic Center Crank Balanced Valve Engine.  
2 Fly Wheels 10"x64", 35 h. p.  
1 G. E. Generator. D. C. 110 volts, 22 k. w.  
1 24"x48" Geo. Corliss Engine, 450 h. p.  
Fly Wheel 22', 17 grooves for 1½" rope.  
Jack Shaft has two cranks. One for low pressure side.  
Montala Manufacturing Co.,  
Montgomery, Ala.

### For Sale.

68 Fales & Jenks up-to-date spinning frames now running in a north Alabama mill that has never run at night, and are only changed to go on different yarns. Frames are 3-inch gauze; each has 208 spindles, 2-inch rings, 7-inch traverse, and have double creels. These frames are offered at extremely low price if removed at once.

Also have 100,000 Rock Maple 3x7 inch warp bobbins for number 4 Draper spindle.

50,000 Boynton Patent metal head spools, good as new, 4x6 inch, very cheap if sold at once.

Address Guarantee Mill Supply Co., 407 Cautland St., Atlanta, Ga.

## Cotton Mill Machinery For Sale

Four Whitin dry twisters 3 1-2 ring 160 spindles creels for 4-ply yarns 5x6 spool and twister bobbins for twisters; 2 Whitin spoolers. All machines nearly new and in best of condition.

New creels for 16 spinning frames 252 spindles 2 story single roving.

900 heavy Whitin gravity spinning bases and bolsters.

Also lot of new and used supplies for No. 50 Universal winders loose and tight pulleys.

All the above machinery and supplies can be inspected at mill close to Charlotte. For quick sale we offer the above at extra close price.

Address "RELIABLE" care Textile Bulletin

### German Textile Substitutes

(Continued from page 10.)

mated. It is possible that when the question of chemicals has been solved after the conclusion of peace, the substitute fiber may compete with cotton and wool. The question of price, which is of but secondary importance at present, will naturally be influenced by the situation of the wool and cotton market.

We may add that the foregoing considerations are based on information obtained from persons who are well acquainted with all the phases of the question.—U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

### Of Course.

"Do you know why all dogs are so fond of you?" asked Harry of Edith. "No," answered Edith. "Why?" "Because," replied Harry, "dogs are the most intelligent of all animals."

Of course they were married

### How Long?

"That is an eight-day clock madam," explained the dealer; "it will go eight days without winding"

"Gracious!" exclaimed the customer. "And how long will it go if you wind it?"

## United Chemical Products Corporation



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Work.



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GREENVILLE  
South Carolina



## EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

Three fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of carding. Am now employed in a large mill and giving satisfaction but for good reasons desire to change. Can furnish high class references. Address No. 2281.

WANT position as superintendent. Am experienced in both carding and spinning and can furnish high class references as to character and ability. Can come on two weeks notice. Address No. 2282.

WANT position as superintendent, assistant superintendent or overseer of large card room. Age 35, have family, best of references as to character and ability. Now employed as superintendent. Address No. 2284.

WANT—master mechanic with big mill desires position as master mechanic, chief engineer, or head electrician with Southern textile, power or manufacturing industry that has good schools, church and welfare facilities. Am beyond draft age, eighteen years plant and shop experience, technical training, have family, industrious, sober and moral, progressive. Best references. This offer remains in effect until suitably located. Address No. 2285.

WANT position as overseer of spinning with a mill that wants a first class competent man. Experienced on numbers from 13's to 80's. Age 29, married, have four children, have I. C. S. diploma. 18 years practical experience with 2 years as overseer. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Have had long practical experience and can furnish high class references. Address No. 2286.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed and have had long experience on both Draper and plain weaving. Address No. 2287.

WANT position as superintendent. Long experience. Married. Age 36. Now employed. Would prefer a weave mill. Address No. 2288.

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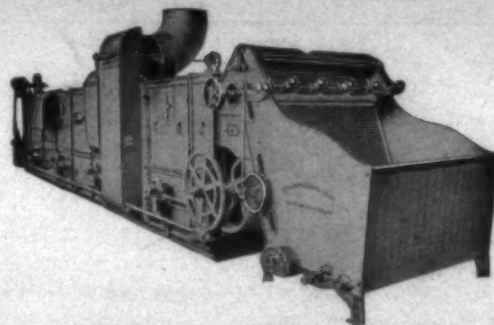
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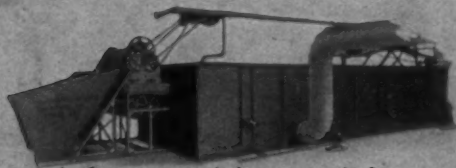


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